

Judges 5:16-30
 Heb 423
 Class 12, April 13, 2026

16	
	לָמָּה יָשַׁבְתָּ בֵּין הַמִּשְׁפָּתִים לִשְׁמֹעַ שָׁרָקוֹת עֲדָרִים לִפְלֹגוֹת רְאוּבֵן גְּדוֹלִים חֻקְרֵי-לֵב:
Why did you sit among the sheepfolds To hear the whistling for the flocks <LSB&ESV> Among the divisions of Ruben <ESV: clans of Ruben> (There were) great searchings of the heart <LSB: There were great probings of the heart.>	
יָשַׁבְתָּ (שָׁמַע)	QP2ms To dwell/sit
הַמִּשְׁפָּתִים (מִשְׁפָּתִים)	Noun mp Abs <i>more word - meaning unclear</i> The sheepfolds (BLB/LSB/ESV) <i>campfires, NET</i>
לִשְׁמֹעַ (שָׁמַע)	QIC - <i>purpose/result - in order to hear</i> To listen/hear
שָׁרָקוֹת (שָׁרָקָה)	Noun fp Constr The bleatings
עֲדָרִים (עָדָר)	Noun mp Abs Of the flocks?
לִפְלֹגוֹת (פָּלַגָה)	Noun fp Constr To divide For the divisions
גְּדוֹלִים (גָּדוֹל)	Noun mp Constr Great/KR: mighty
חֻקְרֵי (חָקַר)	Noun mp Constr Searchings

*The roll call - not preserved in the narrative in Judges 4
 Tensions in the Israelite alliance in Judges 4*

sheepfolds make sounds to call the sheep
the contents of your fireplaces in the field

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17 HARD

גִּלְעָד בְּעֵבֶר הַיַּרְדֵּן שָׁכַן
וַדָּן לָמָּה יָגֹוּר אֲנִיּוֹת
אֲשֶׁר יָשַׁב לְחֹוֹף יַמִּים
וְעַל מִפְרָצָיו יִשְׁכֹּן:

Gilead from beyond the Jordan dwelled <LSB: "Gilead dwelt across the Jordan;/ESV: Gilead stayed beyond the Jordan;>
And Dan, why did he sojourn in ships? <LSB: And why did Dan stay in ships?/ESV: and Dan, why did he stay with the ships?>
Asher sat on the shore of the sea <LSB: Asher sat at the seashore;/ESV: Asher sat still at the coast of the sea,>
And upon its landings he dwelled <LSB: And dwelt by its landings./ESV: staying by his landings.>

(עֵבֶר) בְּעֵבֶר	Noun ms Constr <i>Beyond</i>
(שָׁכַן) שָׁכַן	QP3ms To BLB: abide/KR: lay down
(גֹּוֹר) יָגֹוּר	QI3ms To BLB: remain/KR: sojourn
(אֲנִיּוֹת) אֲנִיּוֹת	Noun fp Abs <i>In ships?</i>
(אֲשֶׁר) אֲשֶׁר	Proper Noun <i>Asher</i>
(יָשַׁב) יָשַׁב	QP3ms To dwell/sit
(חֹוֹף) לְחֹוֹף	Prep + Noun ms Constr <i>On the shore/ESV: coast</i>
(יָם) יַמִּים	Noun mp Abs <i>Sea</i>
(מִפְרָץ) מִפְרָצָיו	Noun mp Constr + 3ms PS <i>His LSB&ESV: landings/BLB: breaches</i>
(שָׁכַן) יִשְׁכֹּן	QI3ms To LSB: dwell/ESV: stay/BLB: abide/ KR: lay down

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18	וְזִבְלוֹן עִם חֶרֶף נִפְשׁוֹ לָמוּת וְנַפְתָּלִי עַל מְרוֹמֵי שָׂדֵה:
Zebulun (is) a people who taunted his soul to death <LSB: "Zebulun was a people who despised their lives even to death./ESV: Zebulun is a people who risked their lives to the death;> And Naphthali upon the <i>high</i> places(pl) of the field <LSB: And Naphtali also, on the high places of the field./ESV: Naphtali, too, on the heights of the field.>	
חֶרֶף (חָרַף)	QP3ms To taunt/LSB:despise/ESV: risk/BLB: to jeopard
לָמוּת	Prep + QIC To die

וואו מיססג Judah & Shimon

וואו קאפון
פאר די דיסונקט וואס איז
פאר די דיסונקט וואס איז

פאר די דיסונקט וואס איז
פאר די דיסונקט וואס איז

19	בָּאוּ מְלָכִים נִלְחָמוּ אִז נִלְחָמוּ מֶלֶכֵי כְנָעַן בְּתַעֲנֹךְ עַל-מֵי מִגְדּוֹ בְּצַע בָּסָר לֹא לָקְחוּ:
The Kings came and they fought Then they fought the kings of Canaan In Taanach upon the waters of Megiddo Gain of the silver they did not take <LSB: They took no gain of silver./ESV: they got no spoils of silver.>	
בָּאוּ	QP3cp To LSB&ESV: come/KR: enter/go
נִלְחָמוּ (לָחַם)	NP3cp To fight
מֵי (מַיִם)	Noun mp Constr The waters
בְּצַע (בָּצַע)	Noun ms Constr Gain
לָקְחוּ	QP3cp To take/seize/LSB: take/ESV: get

- The Kings of Canaan fought

וויז ישראליתס פאכטג פארענפארעס די קינגס און זייער וואו

have their normal orbit to fight - Eclipse
When the gods take part in a battle, the heavenly stars take part
The stars fought

20	מִן־שָׁמַיִם נִלְחָמוּ הַכּוֹכָבִים מִמַּסְלֹתָם נִלְחָמוּ עִם־סִיסְרָא:	
From the heavens the stars fought From their courses they fought with Sisera <LSB&ESV: against Sisera>		
הַכּוֹכָבִים S: (לָחַם) נִלְחָמוּ	NP3cp To fight	
(מַסְלָה) מִמַּסְלֹתָם	Prep + Noun fp Constr + 3mp PS In their courses	

21		
		גַּחַל קִישׁוֹן גָּרָפָם גַּחַל קְדוּמִים גַּחַל קִישׁוֹן תִּדְרְכִי בַפְּשִׁי עֹז:
The Kishon River swept them away The ancient river, the Kishon River March on, O my soul, in strength <LSB: O my soul, march on with strength./ESV: March on, my soul, with might!>		
גָּרָפָם (גָּרַף)	QP3ms + 3mp PS To sweep them away	east / of antiquity
קְדוּמִים (קְדוּמִים) 1XmOT	Noun mp Abs Ancient	
תִּדְרְכִי (דָּרַךְ)	QI2fs (cohortative?) To march/tread	

when it rains, river is dangerous

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לֹא סוֹסִים - horses

דָּהָרֹת - dashy, dashy

אִזְ הִלְמוּ עֲקֵבֵי־סוֹס

מִדָּהָרֹת דָּהָרֹת אֲבִירָיו:

Then the hooves of the horses beat <ESV: beat loudly>

From the galloping, galloping, of his steeds. <LSB: From the dashing, the dashing of his valiant steeds.>

עֲקֵבֵי־סוֹס S: (הֶלֶם) הִלְמוּ

QP3cp

To ESV: beat/BLB: break

(עָקַב) עֲקֵבִי

Noun mp Constr

The horsehoofs

(דָּהָרָה) מִדָּהָרֹת

Noun fp Abs

ESV: galloping/ LSB: dashing/BLB: By means of the pransings

(דָּהָרָה) דָּהָרֹת

Noun fp Constr

BLB: the pransings

(אֲבִיר) אֲבִירָיו

Adj mp Constr

ESV: steeds/LSB: valiant steeds/BLB: Of their mighty ones

could also mean warriors

JB: Daniel & Black Judges & Ruth - New American Commentary

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23 HARD	
אָרוֹ מְרוֹז אָמַר מְלָאךְ יְהוָה אָרוֹ אָרוֹר יִשְׁבִּיהָ כִּי לֹא-בָאוּ לַעֲזֹרַת יְהוָה לַעֲזֹרַת יְהוָה בַּגְּבוּרִים: <i>cont 1D Only mention in OT vs 24 - Bless Joel Adversative Accusative</i>	
“Cursed be <u>Meroz</u>.” - vs 24 - Bless Joel Said the Angel of the LORD, “Utterly curse its inhabitants <ESV: curse its inhabitants thoroughly,> Because they did not come to the help of the LORD To help of the LORD against(ב) the mighty ones.” <LSB: against the warriors>	
אָרוֹ (אָרַר)	QM2ms To curse
אָמַר (אָמַר)	QP3ms To say
אָרוֹ (אָרַר)	QM2ms To curse
אָרוֹר (אָרַר)	QIA (emphasis?) To curse LSB: utterly/ESV: thoroughly/BLB: bitterly
יִשְׁבִּיהָ (יָשַׁב)	QPtcmp Constr + 3fs PS To dwell/sit LSB&ESV&BLB: Inhabitants
בָּאוּ (בֹּא)	QP3cp To go/enter
לַעֲזֹרַת (עָזַר)	Prep + Noun fs Constr To help

comparative min

24	תְּבָרַךְ מִנְּשִׁים יָעֵל אִשְׁתִּי תִּבְרַךְ הַקֵּינִי מִנְּשִׁים בְּאֶהֱלִי תְּבָרַךְ: Blessed from among women (is) Jael <LSB: "Most blessed of women is Jael./ESV: "Most blessed of women be Jael,> The wife of Heber the Kenite From among women in the tent she is blessed. <LSB: Most blessed is she of women in the tent./ESV: of tent-dwelling women most blessed.>
תְּבָרַךְ (בָּרַךְ) <i>foreigners</i> <i>subjects whom jael is to bless among</i>	Pual(Dp) impf 3fs (jussive?) Pual (Passive Piel): R1 u-class vowel (i.e. like qibbuts) but in this case "o", R2 dagesh Note 1 To bless
מִנְּשִׁים (אִשָּׁה)	Noun fp Abs Above women
אִשְׁתִּי (אִשָּׁה)	Noun fs Constr The wife

Moses + Miriam
Midianites - Moses + Miriam

Note 1: The Hebrew word תְּבָרַךְ (tevorakh) is classified as a Pual stem (the passive counterpart to the Piel stem) due to its specific vocalization pattern, which includes a u-class vowel under the first radical and a dagesh forte in the second radical, acting in a passive, intensive, or resultative sense.

Here is why תְּבָרַךְ is a Pual stem based on Hebrew grammar rules:

U-Class Vowel (Kibbutz/Qubutz): The Pual stem is characterized by a "u" sound under the first consonant of the root. In תְּבָרַךְ, the root is ב.ר.ך (b-r-k). While in strict, strong Pual verbs this would be a kibbutz (three diagonal dots, e.g., מְבֻרָךְ - mevurakh), here, due to the resh (ר) in the second position—which often causes vocal shifts—and the specific grammatical context, it is vocalized with a sheva under the prefix and an "o" type sound in the second syllable, which is a variation often seen in Pual conjugation.

Dagesh Forte in the Second Radical: The middle consonant (resh - ר) has a dagesh forte (a dot in the middle). This is a defining characteristic of both the Piel and Pual stems, representing the intensive nature of the verb.

Passive Meaning (Piel-Pual relationship): The Pual stem serves as the passive voice to the active Piel stem.

Piel (Active): מְבָרֵךְ (mevarekh) - "He is blessing" (intensive)

Pual (Passive): תְּבָרַךְ (tevorakh) - "You (singular masc.) will be blessed".

Structure: It fits the passive, intensive, resultative meaning, highlighting that the subject is receiving the blessing intensely.

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25	מִים שָׁאֵל חֶלֶב נִתְּנָה בְּסֶכֶל אֲדִירִים הִקְרִיבָה חֶמְאָה:	
“Water,” he inquired Milk she gave <i>him</i> In a lordly dish <LSB: In a mighty bowl> She brought near the curds <LSB: She brought him curds.> <ESV: she brought him curds in a noble’s bowl.>		
שָׁאֵל (שָׁאֵל)	QP3ms To ask/inquire	<i>he demands solemnly, she gives him solemnly else</i>
נָתַן (נָתַן)	QP3fs To give	
אֲדִירִים (אֲדִיר)	Adj mp Abs BLB: <i>lordly</i>	
קָרַב (הִקְרִיבָה)	HP3fs + paragogic He gAI: "to draw near," "approach," or "bring near" BLB: To bring forth	
חֶמְאָה (חֶמְאָה)	Noun fs Abs LSB&ESV: <i>curds</i> /BLB: <i>butter</i>	

5 verbs

26	יָדָהּ לִיתֵד תְּשִׁלְחָנָה וַיְמִינָהּ לְהִלָּמוֹת עֲמָלִים וְהִלָּמָהּ סִיסְרָא מִתְקָה רֹאשׁוֹ וּמִחֲצָהּ וְחִלְפָהּ רִקְתּוֹ:
Her hand to the tent peg she sent And her right hand to the hammer of the workmen Then she beat Sisera <ESV: struck> She smashed his head <ESV: crushed> And she crushed and she pierced his temples <ESV: crushed&pierced>	
יָתֵד (יָתֵד)	Noun fs Abs BLB: To the nail/LSB: tent peg
תְּשִׁלְחָנָה (שָׁלַח)	QI3fp + paragogic He X fp: נָה post-formative To send/send forth
לְהִלָּמוֹת (הִלָּמָה)	Noun fs Constr To the hammer/ESV: mallet
עֲמָלִים (עָמַל)	Noun mp Abs Workmen's
וְהִלָּמָהּ (הָלַם)	QP3fs To LSB: beat/ESV: strike/BLB: smite
מִתְקָה (מָחַק)	QP3fs To LSB: smash/ESV: crush/BLB: smite off
וּמִחֲצָהּ (מָחַץ)	QP3fs Waw Conjunctive To LSB: crush/ESV: shatter/BLB: pierce
וְחִלְפָהּ (חָלַף)	QP3fs Waw Conjunctive To LSB&ESV: pierce/BLB: strike through
רִקְתּוֹ (רָקַה)	Noun fs Constr+ 3ms PS LSB&ESV: His temples

Imagine song being orally performed > high point of song
 set to the rhythm of a hammer blow

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בֵּין רַגְלֶיהָ כָּרַע וָפָל שָׁכַב בֵּין רַגְלֶיהָ כָּרַע וָפָל בַּאֲשֶׁר כָּרַע שָׁם וָפָל נִשְׁדָּוַד:	
Between her feet he bowed and he fell and he lay down <ESV: he sank, he fell, he lay still;> Between her feet he bowed and he fell <ESV: he sank, he fell;> Where he bowed there he fell devastated <LSB: there he fell violently devastated./ESV: where he sank, there he fell—dead. >	
כָּרַע (כָּרַע)	QP3ms To LSB&BLB: bow/ESV: to sink/KR: to bow down
וָפָל (וָפָל)	QP3ms To fall
שָׁכַב (שָׁכַב)	QP3ms To lie down
בַּאֲשֶׁר	Prep + Relative Pronoun <i>Where</i>
נִשְׁדָּוַד (נִשְׁדָּוַד)	QPPtcms To LSB: devastate/ESV&BLB: die

27 Note repetition of verbs

28 HARD

בַּעַד הַחֲלוֹן נִשְׁקָפָה
וַתִּיבֹב אִם סִסְרָא בָּעֵד הָאֲשָׁנָב
מִדּוֹעַ בִּישׁ רֶכֶב לָבֹא
מִדּוֹעַ אַחֲרָיו פַּעֲמֵי מֶרְכָבוֹתָיו:

Behind the window she looked out
And the mother of Sisera lamented behind the lattice,
“Why does his chariot(sg) delay in coming?
Why do the hoofbeats of his chariots tarry?”

נִשְׁקָפָה (נִשְׁקַף)

NP3fs To look out/ESV: peered

וַתִּיבֹב (יָבַב)

geminate-only 1Xim OT

DIwc3fs To LSB: lament/ESV: wailed/BLB: cry

הָאֲשָׁנָב (אֲשָׁנָב)

Noun ms Abs
Lattice

בִּישׁ (בוֹשׁ)

My delay of on into
golden calf episode

Polel perfect 3ms
Polel: Piel for hollow (bicon) or geminate verbs
Note 1
To be long/delay

לָבֹא (בּוֹא)

Prep + QIC
To come/go

אַחֲרָיו (אָחַר)

cont put dagesh

DP3cp
Note 2
To tarry

פַּעֲמֵי (פַּעַם)

Noun fp Constr
LSB/ESV: hoofbeats/BLB: Wheels/KR: foot
(hoof for a horsedrawn chariot)

Note 1: The Polel is a rare, intensive, or causative stem in Biblical Hebrew, primarily used with hollow (ו־י) or geminate (ו־ו) verbs, functioning as the Piel equivalent for these weak roots. It often carries intensive, causative, or iterative meanings, characterized by a CoCCēC vowel pattern (e.g., kōnen from kwn), typically reducing the root to three consonants.

Note 2: The word אַחֲרָיו (often vocalized as eḥerû or eḥaru in specific contexts) appears as a Piel (or D-stem) verb in Biblical Hebrew to represent an intensive, factitive, or repetitive action, often indicating the subject is acting upon an object to cause a state of being.

The Piel stem, characterized by the doubling of the middle radical (indicated by a dagesh forte) and specific vowel patterns (chirik/pathach or similar), functions differently than the simple Qal stem.

Here is why it is used in the Piel stem based on typical Piel functions:

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Intensification of Action: The Piel often intensifies the basic action found in the Qal. If the root conveys a simple action, the Piel makes it stronger or more violent.

Factitive or Causative Meaning: The Piel often turns a stative verb (being in a state) into an active, transitive verb (causing someone to be in that state).

Denominative Use: Many Piel verbs are formed from nouns to mean "to act as" or "to treat as," which frequently falls into the intensive or active category.

Contextual Examples of Piel Usage:

Intensive: Shavar (Qal - to break) vs. Shibber (Piel - to shatter).

Factitive: Male (Qal - to be full) vs. Mille (Piel - to fill/cause to be full).

Resultative: The Piel often focuses on the result of an action rather than the process.

In the case of אָמַר, the Piel form emphasizes the deliberate and intensive action taken by the subject, rather than a simple or passing act.

29	
	חֲכָמוֹת שָׂרוֹתֶיהָ תַעֲנֶנָּה אִי-הָיָא תִשָּׁב אֲמָרֶיהָ לָהּ:
The wise among her princesses <u>would</u> answer her, Also she repeats her words to herself <ESV: indeed, she answers herself,>	
תַעֲנֶנָּה (עָנָה)	QI3fp To answer
תִשָּׁב (שָׁב)	HI3fs To repeat/return
אֲמָרֶיהָ (אָמַר)	Noun mp Constr To say Word/Answer

"אָמַר, אָמַר, אָמַר"

expected answer

30 HARDEST

הֲלֹא יִמָּצְאוּ יִחְלְקוּ שָׁלָל
רַחֵם רַחֲמָתִים לְרֹאשׁ גִּבּוֹר
שָׁלָל צָבָעִים לְסִסְרָא
שָׁלָל צָבָעִים רִקְמָה
צָבַע רַחֲמָתִים לְצוּאֵרֵי שָׁלָל:

Will they not find and will they not divide the spoil?

A damsel, two damsels, for every mighty man <LSB: A maiden, two maidens for every mighty man;/ESV: A womb or two for every man;>

Spoil of divers colours to Sisera <LSB: To Sisera a spoil of dyed work;/ESV: spoil of dyed materials for Sisera>

Spoil of divers colours of needlework <LSB: A spoil of dyed work embroidered;/ESV: spoil of dyed materials embroidered,>

Of diverse colours of needlework for the necks as spoil. <LSB: Dyed work of double embroidery on the neck of the spoil?'/ESV: two pieces of dyed work embroidered for the neck as spoil?>

יִמָּצְאוּ (מָצָא)	QI3mp To find out
יִחְלְקוּ (חָלַק)	DI3mp To divide
רַחֵם (רַחֵם)	Noun fs Abs A damsel/LSB: maiden
רַחֲמָתִים (רַחֲמָה)	Noun fd Abs Two
שָׁלָל (שָׁלַל)	Noun ms Abs The LSB&ESV: spoil/BLB: prey
שָׁלָל (שָׁלַל)	Noun ms Constr The LSB&ESV: spoil/BLB: prey
צָבָעִים (צָבַע)	Noun mp Abs Of divers colours
רִקְמָה (רִקְמָה)	Noun fs Abs Of LSB: dyed work/ESV: dyed material/BLB: needlework
צָבַע (צָבַע)	Noun ms Contr Of divers colours
רִקְמָתִים (רִקְמָה)	Noun fd Abs LSB&ESV: embroidered/BLB: Of needlework on both sides
לְצוּאֵרֵי (צוּאֵר)	Noun mp Constr For the necks

women saying that about
alter women
-pejorative for women

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